

# THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY  
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1861.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

While the atmosphere is charged with rumors concerning the composition of the Cabinet, it may be confidently stated that no other selections have been made than those already announced authoritatively. There is an immense outside pressure, and Cabinets are constructed to order by newsmongers and office seekers. Mr. McClure and that set at Harrisburg who opposed Mr. Cameron, have carved in as it was expected they would do. Mr. Lincoln hears patiently the representations of all sides, and is quite philosophical and delphic in his replies. He has already earned the reputation of being a good listener. The only Southern man yet seriously considered, in connection with the Cabinet, is Mr. Gilmer, and he received an informal intimation more than a month ago. Others have been proposed, but until the Treasury Department is disposed of, no selection will be finally made.

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Much interest is felt concerning the course of the Illinois Commissioners, as the vote of that State will be considered significant of the wishes of Mr. Lincoln. At present they stand, Messrs. Logan and Palmer for Compromise, Messrs. Wood and Cook against it, and Mr. Turner undetermined.

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The bids for the loan of \$5,000,000 yesterday astonished the conspirators who had combined to destroy the public credit and break down the incoming Administration. Fourteen millions were offered, averaging more than 90, which was a fraction above the expectation announced in my dispatches a week ago. The belief that the Government is to be administered wisely has already inspired a sense of confidence. In ninety days public securities will advance more rapidly than from any former depression.

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Some of the Commissioners who opposed the proposition, confidently assert that, with several exceptions, the satisfactory to all those from the Border Slave States.

The probability now is that they will not complete their labors before next Tuesday.

Yesterday four Commissioners were received from Kansas.

The deliberations of the proceedings go on, it is represented, been characterized by dignity, ability, and candor, while a proper respect has been shown to conflicting views.

After the adjournment last night, the Commissioners had a brief but pleasant interview with the President. Mr. Lincoln today, in company with Senator Seward, attended Divine services at St. John's Episcopal Church.

The proposition submitted in the House yesterday, by Mr. Wood, for the removal of the Government from the South, and the removal of the Federal troops and employees from the forts and other public works in the seceding States, and all real property to be turned over to them in trust, but the jurisdiction of the United States over the same is not to be surrendered, and all the personal property of the United States to be removed from the seceding States, has been the subject of many inquiries, but they cannot be traced to any trustworthy source.

There certainly has been no Cabinet meeting today to consider such dispatches as are circulated in connection with other reports.

North Carolina Legislature.

RALPH, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The Assembly will adjourn on Monday at 6 o'clock, p. m. There is much business left unfinished.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1861.

The Senate met this morning. No quorum present. Adjourned till 7 o'clock Monday evening.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1861.

This evening's Bulletin contains a special dispatch from Washington to the effect that in the Peace Conference, Mr. Chase of Ohio offered a proposition that it is inexpedient to proceed to the consideration of the grave matters involved in the resolutions of Virginia until all the States participate, and that ample time may be afforded for deliberation it is resolved that the Convention adjourn to the 4th of April. An exciting debate occurred, but there is a prospect of its adoption.

THE EIGHT MILLION LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

More than two hours were occupied by the Secretary of the Treasury in opening the bids for the eight million loan this morning. There were about one hundred and sixty bidders, and the aggregate amount offered on the dollar was a fraction over 90. The aggregate bids amount to over \$14,000,000. The Treasury Department had expected that none of the 90 bids will be accepted, but that the whole of the eight million loan will be taken above 90.

THE SUFFERINGS IN KANSAS.

ATLANTON, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The signatures appended to the following appeal to the people of the East in behalf of the destitute citizens of Kansas are those of some of our most prominent citizens: W. H. Grimes, member of the State Legislature; John A. Martin, State Senator from the 11th District; L. A. Alderman, pastor of the Baptist Church; G. H. Fairchild, Mayor of Atlanta; W. H. Adams, editor of The Union; Robert Graham; M. Mahon, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; W. W. Ross, editor of The State Record; J. H. Byrd, pastor of the Congregational Church; and C. J. Stebbins. "We feel called upon to appeal in behalf of the destitute, suffering people of Kansas to the humane sympathies of the people of the East, and to urge them that the efforts in behalf of the sufferers in this State be not relaxed, until they have been well-satisfied cases of death by starvation. The streets of this city are daily thronged with destitute persons who have come long distances for aid, and from whose lips we hourly hear tales of the greatest distress and suffering.

Thousands would have been compelled to leave Kansas or starve, had it not been for the generous help extended by the charitable people of the East. Thousands will suffer extreme privations if this generous aid is withheld. Fully 40,000 people, we think, stand in need of provisions to sustain them until the new harvest is garnered, and nearly the whole population is entirely destitute of seed grain of any kind.

The Kansas Relief Committee reports having received from Feb. 1 to Feb. 14, 1861, from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, provisions and seeds of various kinds weighing 1,760,621 pounds. They report having distributed in the same time to thirty-seven different counties 804,720 pounds, including 12,300 pounds to Leavenworth County, which has been constantly supplied, and the same has been sent to the Committee's books, with provisions on the strength of orders drawn by their local Committees; and although the papers and some citizens of Leavenworth have stated that the country raised a supply. The roads are in a terrible condition, although improving somewhat, and the streams have been very high, preventing teams from being hauled to the relief. Some men from the back settlements report their people reduced to the very verge of starvation on account of the delay in getting provisions through. Some seed wheat is being received, and the Committee are making every effort to get a large supply on hand without delay. This is most important, as the frost is about all over ground, and it will soon be time for putting in seed.

News from California.

FORT KERN, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The Pony Express passed here at 4 o'clock p. m., bringing the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 23, 4:30 p. m.

There have been no arrivals or departures since the last Pony Express.

There has been an improved demand for the country during the past two or three days, with an augmenting inquiry for goods from first hands. There is no noteworthy change in the price of any important article. During the past ten days the export demand for wheat has continued unabated, prices rising upward, the best quality bringing \$1.20 and 100 lb.

The heavy failure of the dry goods business, as announced by the last Pony induced expectations of a more active demand for money on this steamer day, and more failures were apprehended. On the contrary, however, money is unexpectedly easy, although securities are exacted. No more failures are as yet taken place, and the market is quiet.

The amount of treasure by Monday's steamer is expected to be light.

The two delayed pony express arrived at Carson Valley yesterday, and will reach San Francisco this evening, with St. Louis telegraph dates, via Fort Kearney, to the 23d ult. The overland mails are expected to reach Los Angeles yesterday with St. Louis dates of the 21st ult.

Notwithstanding the delay of the pony the last outgoing express took over ninety letters, and by to-day's express the letters will probably number one hundred and fifty.

Both Houses of the Legislature have passed a resolution asking Congress to look to the Pony Express.

On the evening of the 7th ult., the two Douglas members of the Legislature met in caucus and agreed to advocate meeting in joint convention on the 20th inst. to elect a United States Senator, and to postpone nominating a candidate until the day of election. This was regarded as favorable to General Fremont. Since the Douglas caucus the Senate has adopted a resolution for a joint convention on the 20th, and the Assembly rejected it by a vote of thirty-six to forty. The Republicans and Breckinridge Democrats opposed the resolution, and they have the power to prevent any election if they continue to act together.

All the workmen employed at navy-yards, forts, and arsenals, on the coast, have been discharged on account of the embarrassed condition of the national finances.

People's Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The People's Convention is being held here to-day. Delegates from nearly every county have gathered. Win. R. Edwards of Vigo County was chosen President, and there are Vice-Presidents from each Congressional District. Resolutions have been adopted declaring it the duty of all citizens to take active part in the national difficulties, and to assist in any plan of adjustment to settle our national difficulties, recommending a National convention, to be called by our national difficulties; declaring the condition of the country, and deprecating all attempts to maintain the Union by war.

A convention of old soldiers assembled here to-day. The meeting between some of the veterans who have not met since they fought to-day, was very affecting. J. H. Hayes, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted protesting against any change of the Constitution to condone traitors or any action; approving of the action of the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott in their precautionary measures for the protection of the Capitol; that we will throw ourselves into the front ranks to meet them in any emergency; and that we will not permit our national difficulties to be solved by the action of the Government as now organized, and to sustain the President in the execution of the laws.

A resolution was adopted unanimously requesting the General Assembly to petition Congress to amend the pension laws, so that pensioners will not have to procure affidavits from two surgeons at each drawing of their pension, to prove the extent of their injury.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a parade of the military and a display of national flags from many business houses and private residences.

From Honduras—Another Revolution.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The arrival of the steamer Dew Drop here from Honduras, on the 18th inst.

Her arrival states that another revolution, originating with the Reactionary party, was impending.

Gen. Guardiola and other Government officers had been excommunicated from the country, and were strong indications of a speedy surrender of Honduras to the Government of Honduras.

Burning of a Court House.

MAILED-VILLE, (Ga.) Feb. 24, 1861.

The Court House situated in this city was burned down this morning at 4 o'clock. The books and papers connected with the business of the Court were all destroyed. There has been nothing left but the smoking walls. The origin of the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Feb. 24, 1861.

The steamer North American for Liverpool via Londonderry, sailed from here at 11.15 a. m. to-day.

## MR. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE HIM.

THE ASSASSINS FOILED.

Cordial Private Receptions in Washington.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The people of this city were astounded this morning by an announcement that Mr. Lincoln had started in a special train for Washington, dispatches having been received requiring his presence in Washington. Reports are busily circulated that there was a plot to assassinate him while passing through Baltimore, but such stories are not believed. The Baltimore Committee is here but did not have an interview with Mr. Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1861.

The change in Mr. Lincoln's programme of travel from Harrisburg to Washington was induced solely by an official communication from General Scott, predicated upon sufficient information which he had received of the danger of a riot at Baltimore, and probably of a desperate determination at assault on the route. That intelligence was communicated by a special messenger sent from here on Thursday, and it was confirmed by the report of detective police officers who had been employed by other parties.

While Mr. Lincoln entertained no apprehensions for his own safety, he did not feel justified in hazarding the public peace. His decision was, therefore, made in respect to the judgment of the War Department, and upon a state of facts of which he could have no personal knowledge.

It is known that Gen. Scott has received 130 letters, from 15 different States, threatening his own life. Some are anonymous, but the bulk of them are evidently genuine.

Messrs. Seward and Washburn, to whom the information had been imparted confidentially, met Mr. Lincoln at the cars yesterday morning, and attended him to Willard's, where quarters had been chosen on Thursday night. After breakfast, under the escort of Gov. Seward, he called upon the President, who received him very cordially, and presented him to the Cabinet, who happened to be in session at the time. Then upon Gen. Scott, who was not at home. In the course of the morning, he was visited by number of leading Republicans in and out of Congress.

When the fact of his presence became known to the Peace Convention, a letter from President Tyler was conveyed to him by Dr. Puleston, their Secretary, inquiring whether he would receive a visit from that body. He immediately fixed on 9 o'clock last night. Subsequently a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wickliffe, Chase, and Field were appointed to ascertain if he would meet the Convention in their Hall, or designate some other place. He named his parlor for the interview. In the afternoon Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin dined with Governor Seward, no other guests being present.

The appointment with the Peace Convention called Mr. Lincoln back to the hotel at 9 o'clock, and that body proceeded from their hall to his parlor, headed by the President and other officers. The display was quite imposing. They were introduced, and passed on with only an occasional remark. Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet called to make their respects before the Commissioners were presented.

Mrs. Lincoln, who had not previously intended to receive company, directed the adjoining parlor to be thrown open and welcomed the Commissioners and the visitors at the hotel, and such strangers as called. The whole affair was spontaneous and social, and closed with general satisfaction. The first contact of the President's family with society here left a very favorable impression. This morning Mrs. Lincoln attended church with Senator Baker and family, and Mr. Lincoln with Mr. Seward.

Mr. Lincoln will call upon the Judges of the Supreme Court to-morrow, according to the usage, and Mrs. Lincoln upon Miss Lane at the White House.

THE ARRIVAL OF MR. LINCOLN IN BALTIMORE.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln arrived here at eight o'clock, and, and went direct to Washington. His family and the remainder of his party will arrive at one o'clock. Much excitement was occasioned by the rum.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUITE AT BALTIMORE.

A crowd blocked up all the Calvert street depot, and on the arrival of the train greeted it with groans, on hearing that the report of Mr. Lincoln having stolen a march was not a hoax.

Most ample arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Lincoln through the city. The police force was all out and fully equipped, and all good citizens were anxious that no indignity should have been manifested.

The apprehension entertained was that certain disreputable parties, who lately attached themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have aroused bad feeling in the minds of some, and partially cause a disturbance. Otherwise, there was no reason to apprehend anything unpleasant here.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 23—1 P. M.

The Committee from Baltimore joined the party at Harrisburg, consisting of W. G. Swann, W. T. Marshall, L. Blinnenberg, W. Bell, J. Bishop, W. E. Clemen, J. M. Palmer and W. S. Corkran—the latter on behalf of the Electoral College. All of them feel very indignant at the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore, as evidenced by Mr. Lincoln's course; although it is understood he was opposed to it, but was overruled by other parties, who have assumed the control of his movements.

THE ARRIVAL OF MR. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln arrived here at six o'clock this morning direct from Harrisburg, and was received at the depot by Senator Seward and Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, and proceeded very quietly to Willard's Hotel. A private letter received here from Mr. Lincoln last night announced this change in his programme. He was advised by high authorities to come through Baltimore in the night, in order to avoid a difficulty growing up in that city about who should receive him and how it should be done. He was accompanied on the trip by Mr. Lamon of Illinois, and Mr. Allen of New-York. Mr. Lincoln, after getting some rest, breakfasted privately.

Senator Seward received official intelligence on Thursday evening, from reliable sources, that a most diabolical plot had been successfully arranged, on the part of a secret organization in Baltimore, to assassinate the President elect on his arrival in that city. Mr. Seward communicated this intelligence to a few private friends, and it was determined to dispatch a messenger at once to Philadelphia, informing him of the fact, and urging him to take an earlier train than the one which he was to take to-night. Mr. Lincoln would bring him through in the night. Mr. Lincoln said he had received intelligence from Baltimore of a similar nature. A special train was accordingly arranged, and he departed at 9 o'clock for Washington.

It is positively denied by Baltimoreans that any such organization exists, or that any interference would have been made with the Presidential party. There is little doubt that the feeling and sentiment of the people of Baltimore is very bitter against Mr. Lincoln, so much so, indeed, that violence might have been attempted. It is regarded as a very wise move in giving them the ally.

Mr. Lincoln's family, accompanied by his suite, will reach here this afternoon. A suite of five elegantly furnished rooms in the southwest corner of Willard's, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, and overlooking the White House, have been set apart for President Lincoln and his family.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, called at the White House, and paid his respects to Mr. Buchanan. The interview was merely one of courtesy, and not for business. Mr. Buchanan returned to his office, and Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward remained in the White House until 1 o'clock.

When Mr. Lincoln called upon Mr. Buchanan the Cabinet was in session. The messenger announced that Mr. Seward was in the ante-room, attended by Mr. Lincoln, the President elect. This was a coup d'état. The President was not aware that Mr. Lincoln had arrived, nor was either member of the Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln, however, proceeded into the room, and soon Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were shown in, the latter introducing the former. Mr. Buchanan received Mr. Lincoln very cordially, and a pleasant interview was had. Mr. Buchanan was anxious to know if Mr. Lincoln had a satisfactory reception at Harrisburg, to which the latter replied that it was very satisfactory. Mr. Lincoln then invited Mr. Buchanan to visit the Cabinet Chamber, which he accepted, and was introduced to each member. The interviews were very agreeable.

Upon leaving the White House, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward made a call upon Lieut. Gen. Scott, but the old chief was absent, and he was conveyed to his private reception room, and soon Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were shown in, the latter introducing the former. Mr. Buchanan received Mr. Lincoln very cordially, and a pleasant interview was had. Mr. Buchanan was anxious to know if Mr. Lincoln had a satisfactory reception at Harrisburg, to which the latter replied that it was very satisfactory. Mr. Lincoln then invited Mr. Buchanan to visit the Cabinet Chamber, which he accepted, and was introduced to each member. The interviews were very agreeable.

At 4 o'clock the Illinois Congressional delegation, without respect of party, headed by Senator Douglas, called upon Mr. Lincoln and paid their respects. The meeting was less formal, perhaps, than would be the case at an interview with the President. About 10 o'clock Mr. Lincoln was called upon by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to President Buchanan, spending a few minutes in general conversation.

Senator Bigler and Representative John Cochran happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President elect. Mr. Lincoln afterward returned to his hotel.

MR. LINCOLN'S FIRST RECEPTION AT WASHINGTON.

At 6 o'clock Dr. Puleston, Secretary of the Peace Convention, presented a committee to Mr. Lincoln, and announced that the members of the Congress were anxious to pay their respects to Mr. Lincoln, and requesting the latter to name the time when he would receive them. Mr. Lincoln replied that he would be happy to receive them at 9 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock Mr. Lincoln left his hotel, and proceeded in a carriage to the residence of Mr. Seward, where he was met by a large number of his friends. He was received with the greatest cordiality, and he was met by a large number of his friends. He was received with the greatest cordiality, and he was met by a large number of his friends.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Lincoln returned to his hotel, and was met by a large number of his friends. He was received with the greatest cordiality, and he was met by a large number of his friends.

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